

Appl. No. 09/972,966  
Amendment dated December 6, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of September 6, 2005

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of the claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A self-noise cancellation mechanism for reducing performance degradation as a result of self-generated noise, comprising:

a pulse-forming network for producing an internally-generated UWB ultrawide bandwidth (UWB) bi-phase signal having a first arranged pattern;

a mixer for combining the UWB bi-phase signals signal with an incoming RF UWB signal having a second set pattern; and

an integrator for accumulating an output of the mixer,

wherein the first arranged pattern comprises a first set of bi-phase wavelets and an adjacent second set of bi-phase wavelets,

wherein the second arranged pattern comprises a third set of bi-phase wavelets and an adjacent fourth set of bi-phase wavelets,

wherein the first set of bi-phase wavelets and the third set of bi-phase wavelets are the same in wave shape and polarity, and

wherein the second set of bi-phase wavelets and the fourth set of bi-phase wavelets are the same in wave shape, but are inverted in polarity.

2. (Original) A self-noise cancellation mechanism as recited in claim 1, wherein the first and third sets of bi-phase wavelets each comprise two wavelets.

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3. (Currently Amended) A UWB self-noise cancellation mechanism as recited in claim 1, wherein the second and third sets of bi-phase wavelets each comprise two wavelets.
4. (Original) A self-noise cancellation mechanism as recited in claim 1, wherein the first, second, third, and fourth sets of bi-phase wavelets all have equal number of wavelets.
5. (Original) A self-noise cancellation mechanism as recited in claim 1, further comprising an antenna for receiving the incoming RF UWB signal.
6. (Original) A self-noise cancellation mechanism as recited in claim 5, further comprising a front end circuit located between the antenna and the mixer for processing the incoming RF UWB signal.
7. (Original) A self-noise cancellation mechanism as recited in claim 6, wherein the front end circuit includes one of a low noise amplifier, an automatic gain control circuit, and a stub circuit.
8. (Original) A self-noise cancellation mechanism as recited in claim 1, further comprising an analog-to-digital converter for converting the output of the integrator into a digital signal.
9. (Currently Amended) A self-noise cancellation mechanism in a radio receiver, comprising:

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means for producing an internally-generated UWB ultrawide bandwidth (UWB) bi-phase signal having a first arranged pattern;

means for receiving an incoming RF signal having a second arranged pattern;

means for combining the internally-generated UWB bi-phase signal and the incoming RF signal to produce an output; and

means for integrating the output of the combining means over a length of time that corresponds with the first and second arranged patterns such that an integration output approaches zero when the incoming RF signal is aligned in phase with the internally-generated UWB bi-phase signal,

wherein a first portion of the first arranged pattern is substantially the same in shape and is the same in polarity with respect to a third portion of the second arranged pattern, and

wherein a second portion of the first arranged pattern is substantially the same in shape and inverted in polarity with respect to a fourth portion of the second arranged pattern.

10. (Currently Amended) A mode selection mechanism, comprising:

a clock signal generator for generating a base clock signal at a base clock frequency;

a first divide circuit for dividing the base clock signal by a first integer value M to generate a first clock signal having a first clock frequency equal to the base clock frequency divided by M;

a second divide circuit for dividing the base clock signal by a second integer value N to generate a second clock signal having a second clock frequency equal to the base clock frequency divided by N; and

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a pulse forming network for generating a modulated pulse stream in response to the second clock signal; and

a switch for selecting the first clock signal when a first receive mode of operation is selected, and for selecting the ~~second clock signal~~ modulated pulse stream when a second receive mode of operation is selected.

11. (Currently Amended) A mode selection mechanism, as recited in claim 10, wherein the first second receive mode is a ~~UWB~~ an ultrawide bandwidth receive mode.

12. (Original) A mode selection mechanism as recited in claim 10, wherein the base clock frequency is about 4.8 GHz.

13. (Original) A mode selection mechanism as recited in claim 12, wherein the first integer value M is equal to 3, and the second integer value N is equal to 2.

14. (Currently Amended) A mode selection mechanism in a multi-mode radio receiver, comprising:

a mode selector for selecting a receive mode of operation for a received signal;  
an agile clock for providing a base clock signal at a base clock frequency;  
a frequency divider means for dividing the frequency of the base clock frequency by an integer corresponding to the selected receive mode to generate first and second divided clock signals having first and second divided clock frequencies, respectively; a divided clock signal having a divided clock frequency; and

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a pulse forming network for generating a modulated pulse stream in response to the first divided clock signal; and

a signal processor for processing the received signal with the second divided clock signal and the modulated pulse stream.

15. (Currently Amended) A mode selection mechanism in a multi-mode radio receiver, as recited in claim 14, wherein the selected receive mode of operation is a UWB an ultrawide bandwidth mode.

16. (Currently Amended) A mode selection mechanism in a multi-mode radio receiver, as recited in claim 14, wherein the frequency divider further comprises:

a first frequency dividing unit, corresponding to a first receive mode, for dividing the frequency of the base clock frequency by a first integer to generate a the first divided clock signal having a first divided clock frequency; and

a second frequency dividing unit, corresponding to a second receive mode, for dividing the frequency of the base clock frequency by a second integer to generate a the second divided clock signal having a second divided clock frequency.

17. (Original) A mode selection mechanism in a multi-mode radio receiver, as recited in claim 16, wherein the first integer is 2 and the second integer is 3.

18. (Currently Amended) A mode selection mechanism in a multi-mode radio receiver, comprising:

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means for selecting a receive mode of operation;

means for providing a base clock signal at a base clock frequency;

means for dividing the frequency of the base clock frequency by an integer corresponding to the selected receive mode to generate first and second divided clock signals having first and second divided clock frequencies, respectively; a divided clock signal having a divided clock frequency; and

means for generating a modulated pulse stream in response to the first divided clock signal; and

means for processing a received signal with the second divided clock signal and the modulated pulse stream.

19. (Currently Amended) A mode selection mechanism in a multi-mode radio receiver, as recited in claim 18, wherein the selected receive mode of operation is ~~a UWB~~ an ultrawide bandwidth mode.

20. (Currently Amended) A multi-mode radio receiver, comprising:

~~a mode selection mechanism including~~

~~an agile clock for producing a base clock signal at a base clock frequency;~~

~~a first divide circuit for dividing the base clock signal by a first integer to generate a first divided clock signal at a first divided clock frequency;~~

~~a second divide circuit for dividing the base clock signal by a second integer to generate a second divided clock signal at a second divided clock frequency; and;~~

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~~a switch for providing a selected clock signal, the selected clock signal being the first divided clock signal when a first receive mode of operation is selected, and the second divided clock signal when a second receive mode of operation is selected; and~~

~~a UWB self noise cancellation mechanism including~~

~~a pulse forming network for producing a series of UWB ultrawide bandwidth (UWB) bi-phase signals based on the selected second divided clock signal;~~

~~a switch for providing a selected reference signal, the selected reference signal being the first divided clock signal when a first receive mode of operation is selected, and the series of UWB bi-phase signals when a second receive mode of operation is selected;~~

~~a mixer for combining the series of UWB bi-phase signals with an incoming RF signal; and~~

~~an integrator configured to accumulate an output of the mixer.~~

21. (Original) A multi-mode radio receiver, as recited in claim 20, wherein the first integer is 2 and the second integer is 3.

22. (Original) A mode selection mechanism in a multi-mode radio receiver, as recited in claim 20, wherein the first receive mode of operation is a UWB mode.

23. (Currently Amended) A method of operating a multi-mode radio receiver, comprising:

generating a base clock signal at a base clock frequency;

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dividing the base clock signal by a first integer to generate a first divided clock signal at a first divided clock frequency if a ~~first~~ an ultrawide bandwidth receive mode is determined; and  
dividing the base clock signal by a second integer to generate a second divided clock signal at a second divided clock frequency if a ~~second~~ narrowband receive mode is determined.

24. (Original) A method of operating a multi-mode radio receiver, as recited in claim 23, wherein the first integer is 2 and the second integer is 3.

25. (Cancelled)